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NEWS GLEANINGS.

There are 60,000 colored Baptists in Tennessee, with 150 churches.

West Virginia contains 52,000 persons over ten years of age who cannot read.

According to the official statistics there were in Arkansas on June 30, 1882, 1,415 school-houses.

The new city hall at Rome, Ga., has just been completed at a cost of \$15,000.

The street car companies of New Orleans altogether collect about 70,000 fares daily.

Ex-Gov. Warmoth, of Louisiana, has been in Maine buying machinery for a beet-root factory on his plantation.

Two years ago Wesson, Miss., was only a pine forest. It has now a cotton mill employing 1,000 hands, and nearly 3,000 inhabitants.

The Texas cattle drive for the coming spring is estimated at 220,000 head. Of these not more than 120,000 will reach the open market. The rest will be reserved for ranch purposes.

Convict labor is being utilized upon plantations in Arkansas. One hundred are now employed upon the plantation of Mr. Nell, below Little Rock. They profess to like working there better than staying in prison.

The question of a canning factory is beginning to be agitated in Greenville, S. C. Practical men are figuring on the subject, and have demonstrated that such a factory will pay large profits on the small capital required.

Northern manufacturers are exploring the Virginia mineral lands. Recently a purchase of 13,000 acres was made by a Pennsylvania company. A superior quality of ore has been found, and it will be shipped to Pennsylvania furnaces.

In the seven months of this fiscal year the public debt has been reduced a trifle over ninety five millions. This gives promise of a total reduction in a year of fully 150 millions. We still owe nearly 1,600 millions, about one half of which amount is now redeemable, but one half of the redeemable debt does not bear interest.

Memphis Avalanche: The Atlanta Constitution states that the Marietta and North Georgia road is the great route for quail hunters. The other day there was \$2,000 worth of quail (cash valuation) in the baggage car on that road, attended by \$6,000 worth of negroes (old valuation). On the return trip they had \$5.80 worth of birds, which they counted while eating \$20 worth of lunch.

Jim Chang, a Chinese merchant who recently established in Waynesboro, Burke county, Ga., was visited by a party of men who proceeded to break up his show cases and otherwise abuse his property. They then ordered him to shut up his store and leave at once, which he did. The indignation seems due to the fact that a Burke county white girl had sometime before married a Chinaman, and indiscriminate vengeance was considered in order.

There are 40,000 square miles of almost unbroken forests in North Carolina, comprising pine, chestnut, oak, maple, beech and hickory timber in their finest growth. It is estimated that in ten years the timber alone in North Carolina will exceed in value the present total valuation of all the property in the State, including land. The State grows nineteen varieties of oak, and its pine forests are of the heaviest. The building of new railroads will rapidly open this region to the Northern and Eastern lumber markets.

An inebriated citizen of Butts county, Ga., got in front of an approaching train on the new road not long since, and by wildly waving the tattered remains of a sanguinary-looking kerchief succeeded in stopping it. The conductor alighted and inquired the object of the danger signal, when the inebriated citizen solemnly drew a bottle from the depths of his inner pocket and remarked that he merely wanted to "set 'em up." It is recorded of the ungrateful official that he acknowledged the kind invitation by the vigorous application of a box-toed number 10.

There was a new departure a few nights since at McMinnville, Tenn., to raise money to buy a church organ. The plan devised was a sale of the young ladies to the highest bidder. The young men were out en masse, and one by one the fair ladies were knocked down by the auctioneer to the highest bidder. Many of the belles brought fabulous prices, one ecstatic bachelor bidding "heaven and earth" for the girl of his choice. As barter was not taken, he was required to make his bid in dollars and cents, which he did in a handsome price and got his prize. The sale resulted in plenty of money and lots of fun.

At a ball—Match-making mamma to her marriageable daughter: "Virginia, dear, don't lose sight of that gentleman in mourning. He may be a widower."

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

The French army is reported not to like the expulsion bill adopted by the cabinet, and an intimation to that effect has been carried to President Grevy.

The United States Government pays foreign steamers an average of two cents per letter for postage. During the past forty years the mails have cost \$30,204,467.

GEN. CHARLES P. STONE, who has for years been an officer in high command in the Khedive's army, has left Egypt, and will return to live in the United States.

WALCOTT, the thirty-day quail eater, finished his task, said he never felt better in his life, and pocketed the \$500, besides winning any number of bets from silly people.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR is reported to be seriously ill at his country place, Silver Spring, a few miles from Washington.

Mr. Herndon, the Alabama Congressman, is now on the road to full recovery.

The scandal about the failure of Mr. Julian Hawthorne to finish "Fortune's Fool," is increased by the announcement that he had received pay in full in advance. Mr. Hawthorne is thus far silent on the subject.

WILLIAM GALLOWAY, the oldest locomotive engineer in this country, recently guided a train at the speed of a mile a minute over a portion of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Mr. Galloway is seventy-four years old.

MR. W. C. CARRINGTON, a Richmond (Va.) attorney, has received from London the certificate of marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Pigeon (Labourer). It was intended to be used in the divorce suit of Mrs. Pigeon vs. Mr. Pigeon.

A NEW profession, that of accompanying young girls to and from balls, is reported to have been recently started. Hairdressers advertise that they will dress the hair of ladies and then escort them to their place of destination.

In some parts of Germany the police have lately had the new duty instructed to them of prohibiting boys under sixteen from smoking in the streets or from entering alone establishments where intoxicating liquors are sold.

MR. HOLMAN HUNT spent five years in the Holy Land in painting "The Flight into Egypt," and when he had finished it, found that the Syrian canvas, which he had used, was too rotten to bear the strain of travel. The picture fell to pieces and was patched, but is now an irretrievable ruin.

CAPT. R. B. FORBES, of Boston, makes the sensible suggestion that there is altogether too much signaling in navigation rules, which leads to confusion. He says "on the ocean it is enough to indicate north, south, east, and west, and westerly. In narrow waters where many steamers are apt to congregate the less tooting the better."

THE Emperor of Austria-Hungary has decorated Hon. Charles Gibson, of St. Louis, his counsel in the case against Baron Von Bechtolsheim, late Austro-Hungary consul at St. Louis, who embezzled funds of his office, as Knight Commander of the Order of Franz Joseph. The order itself is as high as any in the empire or in Europe.

THE practicability of photographing landscapes from the windows of trains running at a rate of forty miles an hour, has been recently proved by Dr. Candize, who uses what he calls a gyograph for the purpose. An exposure of only one one-hundredth of a second was needed, and after a little practice wonderfully distinct views were obtained.

ROSS, the shotgun messenger of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, who saved the treasure when the recent effort was made to rob the east-bound express of the Central Pacific, in California, stands six feet four in his stockings, and began life as a gambler. This is the fourth time that he has beaten off the road-agents.

EDWIN FORBES' costumes and silverware, left by him to the Forest Home, Philadelphia, are soon to be sold at public auction. Among the costumes are those worn by the characters of Coriolanus, Lear, Tell and Spartacus, and the silverware includes fifteen pieces besides a dozen knives, four dozen forks, and four dozen spoons.

WHAT is claimed to be the largest pension paid to one person in the United States has been settled in St. Louis. The pensioner was honorably discharged from the army in 1864 on account of injuries, and in four days thereafter he became totally blind, and has so remained ever since. His case has been pending for sixteen years. The aggregate sum according to date, and which he received, was \$9,063.47. He will hereafter receive during his life \$72 per month.

THE Metropolitan Horse Car Company, of Boston, has recently introduced the registering clock for recording fares. The other day an elderly lady desired to get off the car. She rose energetically and pulled the strap which rang in the ears. Before the conductor could make

her descent she had not only been carried a couple of blocks beyond her destination, but had registered not less than twenty fares, for which, according to the company's rules, the conductor was responsible.

THE robust health of the English in general is said to be due to their diet. They like plain, solid food, well cooked, and do not, as a rule, demand variety. Meat, vegetables, and puddings are their staple dishes, and thin soups and foreign kickshaws find no favor in their eyes. They despise alike French dishes as rich and unwholesome, and German cookery as coarse and unpalatable. The roast beef of Old England is their staff of life, and ham and eggs come next in their good graces. Ice water is a rarity among the masses of the population, who look on it almost as poison.

EVIDENCE of the extent of the business done by Fleming and Meriam and other professional grain brokers at Chicago, the delivery of money letters to whom was stopped by the Postal Department a few days ago, accumulates from day to day. It appears they not only received money from farms, towns and villages all over the country, but also from Canada, and even from some points in England and Scotland. The sums transmitted to them, for investment in grain futures, are estimated to reach into the millions, and it is intimated that certain respected and highly connected persons joined hands with the recognized gambling element in working the scheme.

PHILADELPHIA lawyers have a question which stamps them at last. The Controllership of that city became vacant by resignation. The Common Council elected a new man. The person left in charge by the resigning Controller refuses to give up the office, and the Court sustains him. Lawyers are divided upon the point whether the office is a county or a city one, to be filled by the State Governor or city government in case of vacancy. The most serious feature of the whole trouble is that all the policemen, school teachers, department clerks and laborers are kept out of their pay, because no bills can be cashed before they are approved by the Controller, and there is no recognized Controller to do it.

JOHN W. BARRON, Treasurer of the Dexter (Me.) Savings Bank, was found in the vault of the bank on February 22, 1878, dying from wounds which he received during the night. Many will recall the thrill of admiration that swept over the country when the news was published of Barron's heroic death in defense of the treasure in his keeping, and the painful reaction when the charge was made that the wounds were self-inflicted to hide a defalcation. Suit brought by the bank against Barron's estate led to an examination. For four years the trial has been postponed, and is now about to be resumed. New evidence is said to have been found to prove that Cashier Barron was really murdered at his post of duty. It is worth much to have this almost solitary instance of fidelity in a wide waste of banking treachery and criminality.

SECRETARY FOLGER has sent a letter to Congress recommending the consolidation of customs districts in many instances, in order to effect a saving in the salaries of officers at ports where the business is very small and does not increase from year to year. The Secretary's recommendations would in effect not lessen the number of collection districts, but in some cases reduce the number of officers at the port which, after the reorganization, would comprise all the consolidated ports, and reduce the aggregate cost for salaries from \$94,418 to \$111,880. It is proposed to consolidate with the Minnesota District, at St. Paul, the districts of Duluth, Montana and Idaho, to increase the number of officers and employes from twenty-five to thirty-two, and the cost for salaries from \$32,302 to \$38,500. The greatest reduction of officers and employes will take place at the chief eastern ports.

NOT a few of the thinking farmers of Illinois and the States adjoining, express the conviction that he who would raise cattle in the future without positive loss, must raise those which will at an early age develop into ripe, heavy animals of good style and in every way suited to the needs of the best and most exacting markets, there and abroad.

THE following process is recommended for cleaning white Shetland shawls. Put the soiled article into a large bowl; throw over it half a teaspoonful of flour, "dry" it thoroughly, as if washing, then thoroughly shake out the flour. If the article is not clean repeat the process in clean flour. Articles cleaned by this process will retain a new look as long as there is a thread left.

THE man who ate his dinner with the fork of a river has been trying to spin a mountain top.

FAIR BUT COY.

Her cheek's a sunny in advance,
A moon that makes the darkness day;
Her stature is like any leuco,
And like a waving reed doth sway.

Her eyes are ever wide awake,
Though dreamy as a fairy's to see,
The light of blue eyes for her sweet sake;
The breath is dropping on her cheek.

The fawn before her flies for shame
Toward the desert, far and wide;
No peer has she, and none can claim
To be regarded by her side.

The fawn that in the glade doth stray—
The idol of the fawn is she;
Thou who didst bid me hope, I pray
That I may never despair of thee!

To me, thou art as coy and cold;
To others, ever kind and near.
One quiver like the warbling vireo,
Dost linger on from year to year.

Al! that is why thy young cheek glows
With tender ruddy hue so fair,
As though it were a distant rose,
Thou lookest for a veil to wear.

Zaandam Windmills.

Zaandam is rather an important place. Many ships and boats are built there, many windmills throw the air with their white arms, and grind every sort of thing that can be ground, and when they don't do that they saw wood and pump water. Its inhabitants are fearfully rich at every jaunty villa we came to our guide stopped us to impress on us some notion of its owner's wealth. "All these rich people are windmills," he could speak to the English, so we were spared the wild pantomime which, when expressive of four hundred windmills, takes some considerable room in a village street. We were ferried over the watery avenue which seems to be really the main thoroughfare of the town. There were the mills, sure enough, miles of them—some four, I think—on each side of the way, as far into the dim distance as the eye could reach. It looked like a lesson in perspective to try for the exact vanishing point.

If any one desires to see Holland from its windmill side, let that person by all means come to Zaandam, and be surprised forever after. They all seemed to be thriving and flourishing, too; and when a windmill town does flourish, it is (from a flourishing point of view) a thing to remember. It seems to lack reposefulness, if one cares for it, but for one of an active temperament it is highly stimulating. It is not the place for a moony or absent-minded person, as there is always a chance of being brained by the merry windmill, unless one is somewhat alert. There seems to be an unattractive variety of individual taste in the matter of adorning and decorating some of these mills. They were nearly all as bright as paint or wash of every known hue could make them. None of the aesthetic faded-leaves here either, but good, riotous, roaring reds, greens and blues, that seemed to sit at once on any mild talk of "broken tints" or "melting combinations." Somehow they seemed to get the right tone under that delicious gray-blue haze that lingers so often over the landscape in Holland. Many mills had their little flower-gardens running down to the river's edge, and the little summer-house overlooking the water, with its inevitable little motto expressive of the owner's sweet content, like "Last in Rust," which at first sight looks like bad and improper English. It only means Rustle felicity. Here sit Van Dunk and friends in the shades of evening, smoking their pipes, sipping their beverages, and listening to the frogs.

George H. Boughton, in Harper's Magazine.

Arctic Ice.

The unlooked prisoner in the immense field ice during the imposing, unbroken loneliness of the long Arctic night, when the wind is calm, can hear the crackle of the snow under the stealthy tread of the polar bear at an astonishing distance, and hear what a man, speaking loud, says at 1,000 metres distance. It can, therefore, be well understood how the sound of ice-pressures must travel to his ear from enormous distances.

"Sometimes," the author writes, "the noise of the ice movements was scarcely to be heard—a mere murmur—and came to our ears as does the play of the waves on a steep coast from the far distance. Sometimes it hummed and roared closer to us, as if a whole column of heavily-laden wagons were being drawn over the uneven ice surface." In the sound was combined all manner of noises—caused by cracking, grinding, falling of blocks, crushing and many other phenomena of ice life. "It is astonishing how far and how clearly every noise is conducted in the ice. The noise at the very margin of the field on which we were seemed to occur immediately at our feet. If we placed our ears to the ice, the sound was heard so loudly that we might have expected the ice to open under our feet the next moment. The whole dry ice-covering was a vast sounding-board. Whenever, as I lay down to sleep, I placed my ear against the dry, wooden ship's side, I heard a humming and buzzing which was nothing else but the sum of all the noises which occurred in the ice at a great distance from the ship."

The surface of an expanse of young salt-water ice on which no snow has yet fallen is soft, so that the footstep is impressed upon its white covering as in melting snow. This is to be observed even at a temperature of 40 deg. C. The unfrozen fluid is not water, but a concentrated solution of salt thrown out by the freezing of the ice beneath.

When summer begins the thawing that occurs is very local and unequal. Any dark body, such as a heap of ashes, or the dropping of bears, eats its way into the snow, absorbing the rays of heat which are reflected off again by the general white surface. The bear-droppings eat their way into the snow, and then into the ice, and the conical hole thus formed fills itself with water. It may at last eat its way right through the ice where not very thick. Thus are formed the greater part of those holes in drift-ice which are usually ascribed to seals. The author never saw a seal's hole in winter.

Why is paper money more valuable than gold? When you put it in your pocket you double it, and when you take it out you find it still increased.

Money by Telephone.

"Say, miss," said a rather hard-looking customer to the young lady in charge of the central telephone office, one day last week, "say, miss, I'd like to talk with Mr. Joseph Snooks a moment."

The lady called Snooks and turned the instrument over to the guest.

"Hello, hello! Mr. Snooks!"

Snooks answered, and in the ensuing colloquy the lady could of course only hear the hard-looking customer.

"Snooks, old boy, I can't come up for that money to-day; I'm too busy."

"No, can't get away."

"I know, but I'm sorry; I've got to meet Bruce about my affairs."

"But I'd jeopardize all our interests. I positively can't come. Can you send the money down?"

"Down here?"

"I don't believe she'll do it, will she?"

"No, I don't know her. She's a handsome girl with blue eyes and light hair."

"I'll ask her about it. Wait, keep your ear there [miss, Mr. Snooks wants to pay me four dollars, and says for you to let me have the money. I'll ask again to make sure.] Snooks, did you mean for this young lady to pay me and charge it to you?"

"Don't hear you."

"Yes, yes, all right. [He says, miss, for you to take my receipts and let me have the cash. You are to put it in his telephone bill.] All right, Snooks, goodbye, see you to-morrow, and he hung the mouthpiece on the hook."

"Fine fellow, Snooks," he continued, looking pleasantly at the manageress. "I never heard of sending money by telephone before, did you?"

"No," responded the lady.

"Perhaps you haven't the change handy?"

"Yes," said she.

"You'll trust Snooks, I presume," he went on in a faltering manner.

"Certainly," she replied, "if he says to let you have it."

"You don't think the telephone would lie, do you?"

"Assuredly not. I'll just ask Mr. Snooks."

"No, no. He's a sensitive man; he wouldn't like to have so much fuss over a small amount. Make it two dollars and I will give him a receipt on account."

"I'll pay anything Mr. Snooks says. I'll call him."

"Rather than bother him again, I'll make it a dollar. Give me a dollar."

"But I prefer to call him."

"Miss," said the man, "don't go near the wire now. There's a clanging coming up. You're going to be struck by lightning. Rather than that, I'd take fifty cents a quarter."

"Oh! I'm not afraid," and she approached the instrument.

"Keep away from that wire!" he howled, "don't call Snooks. He might be struck. If you don't care for yourself, have some mercy on his family. You needn't pay the amount at all. I wouldn't risk Snooks for all the money in Brooklyn."

"I shall either call Snooks or a policeman," said the girl firmly.

"Make it a policeman, and I'll go for him myself," shouted the tramp, as he jumped over the rail.

And then she called Snooks, who had been swearing at his end of the wire in the hope of making some one hear him, and told him it was all right, she hadn't quite paid the money.

How She Won Him.

I have just heard the most remarkable story of the evenness of the female temper. It is a beautiful little fairy story, and may appropriately be called "How She Won Him." It happened here in Philadelphia, and is on this wise:

There was a beautiful dinner given "many years ago," and she sat opposite him and looked over so charming in a wine-colored silk with a square neck, and otherwise arrayed as never were the lilies in any valley of this poor earth.

With the waiter in handing the soup up the entire contents of a plate in her lap. Just think of it, girls! The whole front breast utterly ruined, and it could not be mended!

Well, what did she do? Did she faint? Did she say: "You horrid man!" Did she scream? Not at all; she passed the thing off in some witty remark about fiery baptism, and calmly resumed her dinner.

He, of course, was delighted, thought her a most remarkable woman, and, indeed, she was; became attentive to her, and finally married her. One evening, long after the event, they were sitting before the fire, the children having gone to bed, and were talking about old times, when he said:

"My dear, I never told you, I think, how I first thought I would like to marry you, did I?"

"Why, gracious goodness! no never!"

"Well," he said, "do you remember that dinner at Mrs. Simpkins', where your dress was spoiled by the soup?"

"Indeed I do!" she replied. "I shall never forget it as long as I live."

"Well," he continued, "you behaved so well about it that I thought you a perfect jewel."

"Yes," she answered, "I remember behaving very well about it at the time; but, good land, you should have seen the marks of my teeth on the bed-post that night!"—Philadelphia Quiz.

The Sick Room.

From an interesting paper on this subject in the *Christian Union*, by Miss E. R. Scovill, of the Massachusetts General Hospital, we call the following hints and recipes:

The pure juice may be extracted from beef in two ways. First, by cutting the meat in small pieces, putting them in a tightly corked bottle, immersing it in hot water, and boiling for several hours. Second, by taking a thick piece of juicy steak, broiling it on a gridiron over a clear fire for a few moments, then cutting it in strips and pressing it in a lemon squeezer. The juice thus obtained may be given either cold or hot. It may be frozen, broken into lumps, and given like cracked ice. A little salt should be added before using it.

An invalid who is tired of hot beef tea will sometimes drink it cold or iced with great relish. Enough isinglass or gelatine may be added to the juice to make a jelly, which can be flavored with sherry, essence of celery, or anything the patient may fancy.

Raw meat is very nutritious, and may be prepared by shredding the beef extremely fine, removing every particle of skin or fat, and mixing it with cracked crumbls. A little salt and pepper may be added, and the mixture rolled into tiny balls.

In convalescence after typhoid fever the greatest care is necessary with regard to the food, and no new article of diet should be given without the express permission of the doctor. Even so slight an imprudence as eating a raw apple has been known to cause death.

While roast, boiled and broiled chicken, mutton chop and beef steak have long held a recognized position in the invalid's bill of fare, the merits of a real sweetbread have been sadly overlooked. When properly cooked it is a delicious dish, and may tempt a capricious appetite that has grown weary of other viands. A sweetbread should be parboiled for a short time until quite soft, and then fried in a little butter to a delicate brown. It may be served with gravy or white sauce.

Port wine jelly may sometimes be given where the wine itself would excite disgust. Dissolve half an ounce of gelatine in three table-spoonsful of water; add a little white sugar, and nutmeg or cinnamon if the taste is liked; let it melt over a very gentle heat, put in five wine-glasses of port, and stir constantly for ten minutes. Strain into a mold moistened with cold water. A piece as large as an egg should be eaten two or three times a day.

Delicious oatmeal gruel may be made by stirring a cupful of oatmeal into a bowl of water, allowing it to stand for a few minutes until the coarsest particles have fallen to the bottom, pouring off the water, and repeating this once or twice. The water must then be boiled, stirring it constantly until it is sufficient cooked.

Few persons understand properly the art of making lemonade. The lemon should first be rolled between the hands until it is quite soft, the skin removed with a sharp knife, and every rip extracted, the lemon being held over a tumbler that no juice may be lost in the operation. The pulp should then be divided into small pieces, and the sugar thoroughly mixed with it. Last of all the requisite amount of water should be added. Orangeade may be made in the same way as lemonade, using less sugar. They should be iced. Imperial drink is made by adding a small teaspoonful of cream of tartar dissolved in boiling water to each pint of lemonade.

In some diseases it is impossible to give anything containing acid, and then the ingenuity of the nurse is tested to provide some beverage at once cooling and palatable. Iced tea and coffee are excellent when they are liked, and may be taken either with or without milk. Barley water is made by boiling two ounces of pearl barley, previously well washed, for twenty minutes in a pint and a half of water. It is then strained and flavored with lemon peel crushed in sugar to taste. This may be alternated with flaxseed tea. Steep half an ounce of unbrined flaxseed in a pint of boiling water. Let it stand in a covered jar near a fire for three or four hours; then strain and flavor.

The salt of the ocean.

Even the primitive sea must have been highly charged with salts of all kinds. When the earth was still intensely heated, the whole of the water now on its surface must have been present as gas in its atmosphere, at first no doubt dissociated, but afterward an aqueous vapor. Since, if the sea-bottom and continents were smoothed down to a uniform level, the sea would still suffice to cover the entire earth to a depth of over 1,000 fathoms, aqueous vapour equal to a layer of water of that thickness must have existed in the atmosphere, and have produced a pressure of more than a ton on the square inch at the earth's surface. To this pressure must have been added that produced by all the other vapors with which the primitive atmosphere must have been filled. As the earth cooled the water condensed on the coolest spots from time to time, boiled, and rose as vapor again. Mr. Meissner conjectures that the first water formed on the earth's surface may have been even as hot as molten cast iron. At last permanent seas were established. The waters of these heated to an intensely high temperature under great pressure, must have dissolved salts in abundance from the freshly consolidated earth, and being constantly in a state of ebullition as the pressure diminished at the surface with the growth of the seas, or the temperature of the earth's surface varied in different places, must have taken up vast quantities of rock matter in suspension, and become thickly charged with volcanic mud. Intensely hot rain must have fallen on the land and have washed down more salts and mud into the sea. The whole ocean must have consisted of a vast mass of seething mud. It must have required a protracted period for the ocean to become clear, and for its deposit, which was perhaps somewhat like the present deep-sea mud, to settle, and possibly the deeper water long remained uninhabitable, being overcharged with various gases and salts and suspended mud.

—There is an enrollment of 196,574 in the Minnesota schools, the State having a school population of 316,948.

HUMOROUS.

"Selection." Brown (as he was leaving our art conversation, after a rattling scramble in the cloak room): "Confound it! Got my own hat after all!"—London Punch.

An obscure, but yet not wholly unintelligible joke in regard to the mule is that "though he cares very little for precious stones in general, yet he generally affects topaz."—N. Y. Graphic.

Canal mules do so?—Boston Post.

Judge Tourgee is delivering a lecture on "A Family of Fools." We haven't heard it, but presume he refers to the girl who kindled a fire with kerosene, the boy who "didn't know it was loaded," and the man who asks: "Is it cold enough for you?"—N. Y. Advertiser.

High classic—"Can you comprehend me?" "I am, perhaps, a little obtuse, but you may be sure that I shall get at your meaning presently."

Low classic—"Can you catch on?" "Well, perhaps I don't drop as suddenly as some, but you bet I'll tumble as quick as the average!"—The Judge.

A magazine writer has recently published a long article about "women's noses." The best thing we know about a woman's nose is a moustache. The best kind is a pale brown, and waxed at the ends. For sample, and instruction in best method of application, apply at this office, after business hours.—Burlington Hawkeye.

—So you have got twins at your house?" said Mrs. Berumbe to little Tommy Samuelson. "Yes, ma'am, two of 'em." "What are you going to call them?" "Thunder and Lightning."

"Why, those are strange names to call children!" "Well, that's what pa called them as soon as he heard they were in the house."—Texas Sittings.

"Justice, your Honor!" exclaimed a legal comet in one of his eccentric perorations, "is not like the fabulous Briarions of old, whose eyes were as multiplied as the sands of the sea, nor yet like the famed Cyclops whose vision perforated only the arena of the coming futurity, but like the sportive demonstration of 'blind man's bluff.' She pursues her way unseeing and unseen, holding the stockyards that weigh with several vicissitudes the carats of gold and the carots of horticulture, and knowing no North, no South, no East, no West!"—Home (N. Y.) Sentinel.

—A report comes from London that there is a change in the fashion in dogs. Young ladies who have been wearing English pugs to match their complexion, trimmed with plastrons and things, or the Italian greyhound or King Charles spaniel, enthrall with ja of and poissance, will regret to learn that they have gone out of fashion, and they might as well be given to the poor or sold to the old rag-man. The new style of dog is the fluffy white Pomeranian, with a nose in point apert and shirred ears; or the Maltese terrier, with a silk jacket and velvet lingerie—something that way.—Norristown Herald.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

—Alabama has 1,919 miles of railroad, and the railroads furnish eleven per cent. of all the taxable property in the State.

—Bradford County, Fla., is the largest of the 2,559 counties in the United States. It has an area of over 5,000 square miles.

—The first appearance of cotton as an article of commerce was a shipment of seven bales from Charlestown in 1757. In 1880-81 the crop was 6,000,000 bales.